Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1806. [No. 1513.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } n boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Sugs, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.
Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier*

January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower-end of Duke-street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bussellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting uunder the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks first quality Cheese.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

RICHARD H. HENDERSON

Takes the liberty of stating that he has changed his residence from Dumfries to Leesburg, with the intention of pursuing the practice of LAW in the counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William, and of attending the District Court of Hay-Market. He will also engage in collections with diligence and attention.

January 24. eo6t

15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.

Wm. HODGSON.

November 28. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Montaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 13. dtf1Feb

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson-skin, and Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,
8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod-Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.

IN STORE,
Beerboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson-Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raved Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double-refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.

☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.

January 14. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or
Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of
BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. 3t

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 23.

DEFENCE OF OUR PORTS AND HARBOURS.

DEBATE on the report of a select committee, on that part of the President's message that relates to aggressions committed on our coasts by foreign armed vessels; to the defence of our ports and harbors; to the building of seventy-four gun ships, and to the preventing the exportation of arms and amunition.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Dana. Seven weeks have elapsed since the president addressed congress, representing the aggressions made upon the rights of our citizens. During these seven weeks, congress have not informed the nation of any thing they have done; nor have they announced that any one thing will be done for the effectual maintenance of the violated rights of our citizens. Now, in considering this resolution, we are called on to decide on the first point mentioned in the message; not on a mere effect to be [illegible] a detachment of 100,000 militia; but on a real and substantial defence against foreign powers. On viewing the message of the president, it will be seen that we have embarrassments with all the principal powers of Europe; that we are beset on every side. Our ports are insulted, our territory invaded, and our seamen impressed. With regard to the whole of these, the message affords us no reason to expect a speedy adjustment; and since the delivery of the message, we have received nothing which justifies a reasonable expectation of it.

"In reviewing," says the president, "these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest as well as of character will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our seaport towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gun boats, and the number to be competent must be considerable."

This is the first recommendation made in the message, and on this point, however on minor topics our citizens may be divided, on this point the president comes forward and assumes a tone and firmness which might well be expected to unite all varying opinions. Whatever divisions may exist among us on minor subjects, we may well expect a general concurrence in measures calculated to defend our rights. Farther; it should be recollected that executive power under our government is of a limited nature. We all know that, to be efficient, it must be sustained by the legislature. If, then, when the president comes forward, appealing to the legislature, with all the influence of his name and the weight of argument, what will the world think, if you, the representatives of the people, should shrink from taking the measures necessary for the defence of their rights. I hope we shall not exhibit such an example of hostility to the president of the United States in a matter so infinitely important to our national character, and the maintenance of peace. If you do nothing on this point, it is evident you will do nothing effectual on any other recommended by the crisis of affairs, and you will proclaim to the world that, notwithstanding the millions of which you are plundered, and notwithstanding the loud and just complaints of the violations committed on your rights, you are determined to do nothing. If so, I hope gentlemen will at least agree to vote that we are no longer an independent nation.

Mr. Nelson. It is true, sir, that we have been seven weeks in session, and that we have not decided on any great national question. But if we had been in session twenty-seven weeks, and were unprepared, I should vote against coming to a decision on any question, however important. Is it a reason, because we have been several weeks in session, without acting upon this subject, that we should now decide blindfoldly on a question of more importance than any which, for a considerable time past, has presented itself for our consideration? Shall we do it merely to gratify a few gentlemen, who are for hurrying us into the adoption of precipitate measures. It is a piece of respect due from one gentleman to another, who is not prepared to vote understandingly on any subject, to indulge him with a moderate allowance of time. One gentleman has stated that the secretary of war made certain communications to the committee. If he possesses any useful knowledge on the subject, I should wish it communicated immediately to the House, and printed; that every gentleman may stand on equal ground. I will ask how many ports and harbours it is necessary to protect? Where they lie? How many men it will take to fortify them, and the number of guns necessary for them? Have we any information on these points? Is any gentleman on this floor ready to say he possesses it? Perhaps the secretary at war is acquainted with all these details; It is his duty to possess, and no doubt he does possess them. But I should be glad to have them laid before the legislature. It is not necessary for me at this time to give an opinion on the proposed measure. It will depend on the information I shall receive whether I shall approve of the expenditure of a dollar. My vote will depend on this; Are the people prepared to expend millions, to guard against that which may be but an imaginary evil? Is our treasury in such a situation, as to authorise our appropriating millions for the protection of harbours whose situation we know not? I wish to see the estimates. If the thing can be effected by the expenditure of a moderate sum, I may agree to it; but if the sum required shall be so enormous as not only to eat up our existing revenue, but to require new burthens, I will not vote for a dollar. We know that the House has already appropriated a considerable sum; more than it will probably have at its disposal; and that they have refused to continue a certain tax. I will ask——

Mr. Macon, Speaker, was sorry to interrupt the gentleman, but he would submit whether in the remarks he made, he was in order.

Mr. Nelson. I apprehend that in the remarks I have just made, I have not yet been out of order. If the committee or or the chairman say so, I will stand corrected.

The Chairman. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Nelson. I say that it is incumbent on us, if we consider ourselves as the true representatives of the people, before we lay an enormous tax on them, to be sure that it will be of some use. Suppose we appropriate now five millions to the protection of our harbours, and shal be told after these are expended, that ten millions more are necessary to complete their protection.——Are the people of the United States in a situation to pay fifteen millions for this purpose? With the gentleman from Georgia, I am for having correct information before I take a step in this business. If a sum not burthensome to the people will do, I may vote for it; but if the sum necessary shall be so enormous as to subject them to a heavy burthen, I will not vote a dollar. The gentlemen from Connecticut has brought forward a powerful argument by asking, us if we will not do that which the president recommends to us? How long the honorable gentleman has felt this respect for the President, I know not; but for myself I can answer, I would not vote for what I thought wrong, though recommended by the president.——If the president should recommend, what I think a burthen on the people, I should hold up both my hands against it, and his recommendation would be no inducement with me to favor it. So far as I think his recommendation accords with the good of the community, I am for supporting it——When I think it injurious I must vote againtit. I hope the committee will rise and I appeal to the candor of gentlemen, whether it is not right and friendly to allow some little time to those who declare themselves uninformedon the subject.

Mr, Smilie. I am well-pleased that the subject has ben brought before the committee, as it affords the first opportunity we have had of knowing the opinions of each other on it. I am of opinion that our time will not be ill spent in proceeding further in this discussion, although I shall ultimately be in favor of the committee's rising.

Gentlemen were not correct when they told us, that although we had set seven weeks, we had done nothing with regard to the differences of the United States, with foreign nations. I believe we have done something and I trust that it will prove effectual. There is one strong reason on my mind why we should not decide on the subject before us. This relates to the ground on which we may decide this question. I mean a subject not yet brought forward, the conduct of Great Britain, in relation to which it was my wish to have made a motion before we entered on the business now under consideration.—From the issue of that business we will be able to decide what will be necessary in this.—If it shall be thought necessary to go to war one system of measures will be necessary. If it shall be determined to pursue a different course, a different system will be required. Our minds must remain in a doubtful state until this decision is made. The subject now before us regards principally one nation. What do we complain of? A violation of our neutral rights. And yet the subject is not at present before us. If on that subject we are determined to pursue peaceable measures, our course will be different from that which would follow our assuming a warlike attitude. In my opinion it is best that the committee should rise, and this business be suspended till we shall decide on the ground we mean to take with that nation. I will go farther and say that it is not my opinion that we are in that unhappy state that will oblige us to go to war with her, and if this shall appear to be the opinion of a majority of the house, it may save us from a great expenditure on the object now under consideration.

(To be continued)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question on concurring in the report of the select committee in favor of a BRIDGE across the Potomac, was taken by ayes and noes, and determined in the Affirmative—61—Noes 50.

Captain Demerit, of the brig Two Brothers, arrived lately at Nassau, N. P. from Antigua, informs that Lord Cochrane was cruizing off Martinique, and that he had ordered all the outships to join him, as an enemy's fleet was expected there hourly. Dispatches had been received from English Harbour, to Lord Lavington, at St. John's, said to be of great importance, but the contents had not transpired when the Two Brothers sailed

(Nassau Royal Gazette,)

From a ST. JOHN'S *(New Brunswick)* paper.

AMERICAN COLONIES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

"The prosperity of the remaining colonies occupies the attention of lord ——, as intimately blended with the interest of the mother country; but it will be necessary for them to co-operate with his lordship by evincing their willingness and inability to be useful. There are doubts entertained by some respecting the utility of retaining the saveds, as they call them, of America, from an idea of their being a continual source of expense, and extending our line of defence, without any probable advantage, and ought to be counteracted as speedily as possible. This cannot be so effectually done as by demonstrating your capability of supplying the West Indies with fish and lumber, and if possible furnishing this country with hemp, at least a proportion of this article. The former will relieve Great Britain from a sort of dependence on the United States, who are ready enough to avail themselves of it; and the latter lessen our dependence on Russia; both desirable objects, and which cannot fail to benefit the colonies. Increase your consequence, and your friends will increase.

"Hemp is an article of great importance to this country, and might, I should think, be productive of great benefit to the colonies. It is a ready money commodity, requires less manual labor than indian corn in its cultivation, and is I believe as profitable; it also makes employment under cover in winter, when laborers are generally idle. I am informed there are large quantities of land well adapted to its growth in New Brunswick. The colonial legislature could not adopt a wiser measure, than to give bounties to set it a going; when the farmers realize the benefits, they will need no other stimulus to pursue it. It will not require a large capital, and if a company could be formed, who would pay cash upon delivery at any of the depots, it would operate powerfully. In its infancy I have no doubt this government would contract for all you could grow and if the company chose would continue such a contract.—The Ruffian army do not contract——It is is an article of commerce and like any uther, they take the chance of the market; they pay in goods for all the articles they purchase, generally 12 months in advance. In the infancy of such a company that cannot be expected; and perhaps it is more desirable to pay in money, as there are so few commodities your country produces, which will command it.

From a London newspaper.

We understand that it is the intention of government to bestow a medal on every individual present in the glorious and ever memorable action of the 21st of October; which mark of distinction is to be of the same value, quality and appearance, to every man! for as the same gallantry marked the conduct of the lowest seamen, so the rewards in this instance are to be equal.—This badge is to be hereditary, as a *memento* to after ages of the most signal victory ever atchieved by British arms, and the greatest the world ever witnessed.

We understand the medal is to be thus stamped: on one side, Lord Nelsons' head, and the day on which the action was fought and on the reverse, the man's name and rank who obtained it, with his lordship's motto of—*Palman, qui meruit, ferat.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The bill "to prevent slaves being brought in to this commonwealth" has passed both houses of the General Assembly, and goes into operation on the 1st day of May next. A section of this act provides, "That if any slave hereafter emancipated shall remain in this commonwealth more than twelve months, after his or her right to freedom shall have accrued, he or she shall forfeit all such right, and may be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor of any county or corporation in which he or she shall be found, for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation.

The following Resolutions passed the House of Delegates, on Saturday, and have been sent to the Senate for concurrence:—

"Whereas great inconveniences have arisen to the community from the immense accumulation of business in the courts of chancery and the court of appeals in this commonwealth;—and whereas, these evils result from the defective organization & arrangement of the superior courts, which mischiefs can only be remedied by an effectual and radical reformation of our judiciary system:

Be it therefore Resolved, That George Wythe, Spencer Roane, St. George Tucker, Francis T. Brooke, Robert White, Alexander Smyth, Philip N. Nicholas, Edm. Randolph, John Wickham, George Hay and Daniel Call, be appointed commissioners to prepare and draft such plan for the reformation and amendment of the present Judiciary System of this commonwealth as to them shall seem most likely to remedy the existing evils in the same; and that such plan, when prepared, shall be published by the executive for the consideration of the people of this commonwealth.

And be it further Resolved, That the Executive are hereby required to call upon the said commissioners, and to request of them to prepare a plan in pursuance of the foregoing resolution; and to furnish the same to the Executive so soon as the said commissioners shall have prepared it: and the Executive are hereby required to publish the same so soon as they shall be furnished with it by the said commissioners."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

FROM *WASHINGTON*,
1st mo. 23d, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

Yesterday morning friend Sloan's resolution was again called up. The Virginia adonis called emphatically Beau Dawson moved for a postponement, but gave no good reason. The man Leib was opposed to the postponement: Ray of Tennessee for it; friend Taggart for it, who said he was also opposed to the resolution, as he tho't the imposition of the tax would not stop the evil. Fisk was against the postponement and in favour of the resolution; what, saith he, do we complain that our brethren are impressed by the British and held in cruel bondage, while we [Christians too, friend Relf,] scruple not to tear husband from wife, brother from sister, children from parents, and bring here to slavery for life? Elmer was opposed to postponement—The postponement was lost, 85 only for it.

Friend Dana said he considered the ultimate force of the resolution to amount to this, a reprooff or approbation of the conduct of South Carolina; he did not

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a London newspaper.

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e action was fought and on the
n's name and rank who obtained
sh p's motto of—*Palman, qui*

NIA LEGISLATURE.

prevent slaves being brought in-
wealth" has passed both houses
Assembly, and goes into opera
day of May next. A section of
"That if any slave hereafter
l remain in this commonwealth
e months, after his or her, right
have accrued, he or she shall
ght, and may be apprehended
overseers of the poor of any
ation in which he or she shall be
nefit of the poor of such county

Resolutions passed the House of Saturday, and have been sent u concurrence:—

eat inconveniences have arisen
y from the immense accumulati
the courts of chancery and the
in this commonwealth;—and
vils result from the defective or-
angement of the superior courts,
an only be remedied by an ef
cal reformation of our judiciary

Resolved, That George Wythe,
Sr. George Tucker, Francis T.
White, Alexander Smyth, Phi
Edm. Randolph, John Wick
and Daniel Call, be appoint
to prepare and draft such plan
n and amendment of the present
of this commonwealth as to
most likely to remedy the exist
me; and that such plan, when
published by the executive for
f the people of this common

er Resolved, That the Execu
equired to call upon the said
to request of them to prepare a
of the foregoing resolution;
me to the Executive so soon
ioners shall have prepared it:
are hereby required to publish
they shall be furnished with it
ioners."

Philadelphia Gazette.

OM *WASHINGTON*,
1st mo. 23d, 1806.

rning friend Sloan's reso-
called up. The Virginia
phatically Beau Dawson
stponement, but gave no
he man Leib was opposed
ment. Ray of Tennessee
aggart for it, who said he
d to the resolution, as h
tion of the tax would not
Fisk was against the post-
favour of the resolution;
lo we complain that our
ressed by the British and
lage, while we [Christians
] scruple not to tear hus-
brother from sister, child-
and bring here to slavery
was opposed to postpone-
ponement was lost, 85 on-

said he considered the ul
the resolution to amount
ff or approbation of the
Carolina; he did not

---

roduce the resolution; but as it was
fore the House he should express his dis-
pprobation by voting in favor of the reso-
ution. Alston thought the ultimate force of
he resolution amounted to this; whether
r not congress would commence a new
evenue system that should operate only
n one state. And now, friend Relf, hearken
a to the profound argument of that pro-
found man the profound Willis Alston—
f a tax of ten dollars be imposed on
laves hereafter imported, the price of those
laves will be enhanced; the purchasers
will wish to get the worth of their money;
hence they will make them do so much the
more service, and treat *them so much the more severely*; for *this reason* he hoped
gentlemen who were on the side of *humanity* would vote against the resolution.
This argument, fit only to be scorned by
children was used by this *humane* member
of Congress.

Friend J. C. Smith, said he could not
add to the luminious display of eloquence,
and argument by his friend from Delaware,
he rose to make some reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Early]—That gentleman had called members to point to a
single state whose constitution forbad the
introduction of slaves, the constitution of
Connecticut commenced it existence nearly two hundred years ago, when such a
subject could not have been contemplated,
but the state had never admitted a slave into its bosom. He believed Georgia participated in this traffic, and that vessels loaded with slaves landed their sable swarms on either side of the Savannah. Early explained, he said he intended the challenge for
the gentleman from Deleware, to shew a-
ny part of the constitution of that state,
prohibiting slavery.—He said the fact
was not so: the gentleman had mistaken;
there is no port belonging to South Carolina,
on the Savannah,—yet he would neither
conceal nor deny that Georgia participated
in this trade. But it is to that gentleman's
neighbors and friends, to the people of N.
England, to whom they are indebted for the
extention of that traffic. The people of
New England are ship owners and navigators; they furnish the means of carrying on
this business.

Dana said the gentleman from Georgia was
partly right—there are some such characters in a
part of New-England; but we have in New-
England most severe laws against them—when
detected they never escape unpunished to prevent
detection they fly to the southward where they
can be encouraged—such character cannot stay at
the northward—But it is not among our friends
neighbors they are to be found; yet if the gen-
tleman from Georgia wishes to know in what
part of New-England they may be found, I
would refer him to a gentleman from R. Island,
[looking at Gen. Staunton] whom I see opposite
me on the other side of the house; though I am
happy to say that gentleman is himself an enemy
to this traffic—Gen. Staunton said he believed
there were now but few such characters in Rhode-
Island.

Smilie spoke some time in favor of the resolution; as also friend Southard again, whom however I could not well hear—[I observed in the gallery several of the frail (or foul) of the fair sex, I turned my eyes to father Sloan, and was "more or less" grieved to see, what I actually, truely, plainly and honestly did see, that reverend gentlemen turning his eyes (in pity, or wantonness) to those by whom many strong men are slain; whose house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death. But this *entre nous*; yet thou mayest inform friend Sloan of it after the session, the first time thou seest him in thy market selling green peas, young turnips &c. as I am informed he doth, constantly between sessions.]

A tall column of flesh and bone by the name of Moore of South Carolina, rose and scolded some time, but did no harm; after which the question was taken, and there appeared 79 in favor of the resolution.

The committee rose and the house took up the resolution. Clark called for the ayes and nays—He spoke about as long as he did on the trial of Judge Chase, and said he never would consent to the right of Congress to censure the acts of individual states.

The ayes and nays were then taken: Ayes NINETY: the *twenty five* Noes were, Alston, Bedinger, Butler, J. Campbell, Casey, Clark, Crowninshield, Dawson, Earle, Early, Elliot, Garnet, Merion, M——, (I could not hear the name), M'Creery, Meriwether, Moore, of S. Carolina, T. M. Randolph, Ray, of Tennessee, Stanford, (or Santord) C. Smith, Spalding, J. W. Thompson, D. R. Williams, Winns.—Friend Taggart did not vote, and several others.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for SALE, *by* ROBERT GRAY, *Bookseller*,
An Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
February 1.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 29.

NON IMPORTATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gregg said, that he considered the insults offered to our government, and the injuries done to our citizens by some of the belligerent nations, to be of such a nature, as to demand the interposition of government to demand redress. It appeared from the memorials and remonstrances of the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and other of our seaport towns, now on our table, as well as from executive communications, that vessels the bona fide property of citizens of the United States have been seized by their cruizers, and they and their cargoes condemned, contrary to our rights as a neutral nation, and to what has long been considered as the law of nations on this subject.—Great numbers of our fellow citizens have been impressed, and notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances, they are cruelly retained in bondage, and compelled to act in a service, perhaps very abhorrent from their feelings, far from their country and their friends. To these insults and injuries, said Mr. G. we can no longer submit, unless we are willing to surrender that independence which has been, & I trust always will be our pride and our boast. So great are these injuries and aggressions, and so unremittingly are they persevered in, that I do not know but they might be considered as a sufficient cause on which to ground a declaration of war. That however is not my object. I deprecate war, and will not agree to resort to it, until other means which we have in our power are tried in vain. We do, I think, possess means, which if properly used, cannot fail of accomplishing the object. To these I hope we shall now resort, and for the purpose of bringing them into view, I will submit a resolution to the consideration of the house, reserving any farther observations on the subject, until the resolution shall be taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the union, to which I intend moving its reference.

Mr. Gregg then offered the following resolution:

Whereas Great Britain impresses citizens of the United States, and compells them to serve on board her ships of war, and also seizes and condemns vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes being the *bona fide* property of American citizens, not contraband of war, and not proceeding to places beseiged or blockaded, under the pretext of their being engaged in time of war in a trade with her enemies which was not allowed in time of peace:

And whereas the government of the United States has repeatedly remonstrated to the British government against these injuries, and demanded satisfaction therefor, but without effect,

Therefore, Resolved, That until equitable and satisfactory arrangements on these points shall be made between the two governments, it is expedient that from and after the——day of——no goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth, product, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof ought to be imported into the United States. Provided, however, that whenever arrangements deemed satisfactory by the President of the U. States shall take place, it shall be lawful for him by proclamation to fix a day on which the prohibition aforesaid shall cease.

The House having agreed to consider this resolution,

Mr. Thomas said he had seconded the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and should give it his decided support. It would however, have suited him better had it gone still further, and interdicted all commercial intercourse with that nation, until she should cease to commit depredations on our commerce, impress our citizens on the high seas into her service, and abandon the new principles which she had lately interpolated in the maratime code, and which he considered as unjust as they were unauthorised by the acknowledged law of nations.

But as unanimity in the legislature of the nation was desirable at all times, and particularly so on great national questions, he was disposed, in order to produce that result on the present occasion, to yield a part of his own opinion to meet the views of other gentlemen.

The present was an important question, and he hoped the honorable mover would consent that it should lie a day or two for consideration, and moved that it be printed.

Mr. Gregg said his wish was to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and made a motion to that effect, which was agreed to without a division, and the resolution ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. *J. C. Smith*, in the chair; on the report of a select committee in favor of authorising the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

Messrs. Thompson, Clark and Elmer advocated; and Messrs. Early, Sloan and Findley opposed the report; when the committee rose without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a memorial from the merchants of Baltimore, on the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the treasurer of the United States, rendering a general statement of the civil accounts, as well as those of the navy and war departments from October 1, 1804, to October 1, 1805.

Thursday, January 30.

Mr. J. Randolph said it would be recollected that, very early in the session, so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the invasion of neutral rights by belligerent powers, had been referred to the committee of Ways and Means. It would also be recollected that another message on the subject, or on one connected with it, had been referred to the same committe of Ways and Means. I understand, said Mr. R. (for my indisposition has not permitted me for some days past to attend to the duties of my seat) that a motion has prevailed to discharge the committee of Ways and Means from the consideration of that subject. Inasmuch as the discharge may have been effected under an impression that the committee have been delinquent in executing the duty devolved upon them, I feel it my duty, before I surrender the papers connected with this subject, to give some account of the proceedings of the committee. On the 11th of Dec. the committee instructed their chairman to write a letter to the secretary of state, which I will read. Mr. R. here read the letter as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM, Dec. 11.

Sir,

The committee of Ways and Means have instructed me to request you will cause to be laid before them such information, on the subject of the inclosed resolution as the department of state can furnish.

The peculiar objects of our research are—

1. What new principles, or constructions of the law of nations have been adopted by the belligerent powers of Europe, to the prejudice of neutral rights?

2. The governments asserting these principles and constructions?

3. The extent to which the commerce of the United States has been thereby injured?

I am, with very great respect,
Sir,
Yours,
JOHN RANDOLPH.

The Secretary of State.

On Saturday night, the 25th instant, the Committee of Ways and means received an answer to this letter, which I will deliver to the clerk, in order that it may go to the new committee, to which this business has been referred. It is unnecessary for me to add any thing more. The house must be sensible that while the committee of ways and means were in the dark, they could not proceed in the discharge of the duties assigned them, and that after receiving information from the secretary of state so late in the day, it was impossible for them to have made a report by this day—and if I am not mistaken the motion to discharge the committee of ways & means, was made before the answer of the secretary of state was received.

The clerk accordingly read the letter of the secretary of state as follows:

ANSWER.

The secretary of state presents his respects to Mr. Randolph, and has the honor to transmit him a copy of the report this day made by the president of the United States, respecting interpolations by foreign powers, of new and injurious principles, in the law of nations. This report with the communications made by the president to congress, particularly that of the 17th inst. will it is hoped, afford the information requested, for the committee of ways and means, by Mr. Randolph's letter of the 11th inst.

Department of state,
Jan. 25, 1806.

When on motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the papers laid by him on the table; were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The speaker laid before the house the the following letter from the secretary of the navy addressed to the house.

SIR,

"In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th inst. directing the secretary of the navy, "To lay before the house a report on the condition of the frigates, and other public armed vessels, belonging to the United States, distinguishing the frigates fit for actual service; distinguishing such as require repair, and the sum necessary for repairing each; and distinguishing also such as it may be the interest of the United States to dispose of rather than repair," I have the honor to state,

That the frigate Constitution is now in a state of thorough repair, and in all respects prepared for service.

That the frigate Chesapeake has lately been repaired and is fit for service.

That the frigates Adams, Essex and John Adams are also fit for service.

That the brigs Siren, Hornet, Argus, and Vixen the schooner Nautilus and Enterprise, the bombs Spitfire and Vengeance, and all the gun boats are fit for service.

That the frigates President, U. States, Congress, Constellation, New York and Boston, require to be repaired; but it is utterly impossible to form an accurate estimate of the "sum necessary for repairing each."

I know of no vessels belonging to the navy, which I consider it would be "the interest of the United States to dispose of rather than repair."

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph, the 1st and 3d sections of the bill to repeal so much of an act as authorises the evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for public lands, and for other purposes, was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The discussion which ensued on the details of this bill occupied nearly the whole of the residue of the day, of which we shall hereafter take a more particular notice.

The committee having reported the bill, with sundry amendments, it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Stanford reported a bill for altering the time for holding the circuit court for the district of North Carolina, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield presented an energetic and comprehensive memorial from the merchants of Salem, Mass. representing the embarrassed state of our trade; their deep anxiety at the impressment of American seamen; the severe injuries received from the recent principles assumed by Great Britain, and pledging their lives and property in support of such measures as may be taken by the government to defend and protect their rights.

Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 14 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

February 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
CORN,
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room.*
February 1. co

THIS DAY LANDING,
From Schooner DOVE, *Captain* THOMAS, *from* PORTLAND,
And for Sale, by
Lawrason and Fowle,
1 pipe, } VIDONIA WINE,
8 half pipes, } entitled to
4 quarter casks, } DEBENTURE.
30 barrels New England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes smoaked Herrings,
60 tons Pinister Paris.
February 1. d

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A FEW hogsheads of Tobacco, well suited to the West-India market,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of a very superior quality, and which are worthy the attention of private families,
An Invoice of patent hollow Iron Ware, of English manufacture,
One Trunk of mock Madrass Handkerchiefs of various colours,
London Particular Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks.
Robert T. Hooe, & Co.
January 28. eotw

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; one male, the other female.
Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson junior who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson, and Co. that at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

Jan. 6, 1806.

☞ The hearing of the above case commenced on Saturday the 18th instant, and was by consent of parties adjourned till Thursday the 23d inst. on which day the Judge being prevented from attending, the hearing of the said case is further adjourned till Monday the 3d February next, at the Court-House in Alexandria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which those concerned are desired to take notice.

By order,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28. d

Freight wanted for Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

APPLY TO

Washington Peirce,

At Col. Ramsay's compting room.

Who wishes to purchase CORN.

January 29. eo3t

NOTICE,

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber (living in Loudon county, Virginia) about the 7th of October, 1805, a Negro Woman by the name of CHARLOTTE, a low and well set wench, about the age of 24 years, has large white and full eyes and very thick lips, with a mouth of vast capacity; but, what I suppose to be the most remarkable, and by which she may be easily known, is a large bare place on the back part of her head. I deem it unnecessary to mention her clothing, as the length of time which she has been absent has given her an opportunity of changing them.

I will give the above reward to any person or persons, who will either deliver her to me, or confine her in any goal, so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges I will also pay.

Nicholas Grimes,

Near Mr. Wm. Hummer's Tavern.

January 27. 1aw3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT OF LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceased*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson,
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 12w8w

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.eo

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarehœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 23. 2aw

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted, with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free. which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all necessary out hooses, for either conveniece or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King-George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 1aw

FOR SALE,
A valuable NEGRO MAN,
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.
November 29. eo.

CASH, and the highest price will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

FOR SALE, 130 Cords Oak Wood.

APPLY TO

Phineas Janney.

1st mo. 31st. dpt

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers the plantation where on he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 128 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber.—— The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28. 1aw3t

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his department is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessaries of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c, With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

Ale

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes and bls.
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } a boxe
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITU
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOO
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cotto
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry articles.

Philip G. Marstel

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpo
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inv
may be seen and description of the Ship known, on application to Captain Ruf
board or to

Ricketts, Newton &

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen the will be for freight or charter to any Europe.

R. N. &

January 1.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY

Burthen eight hundred bar
Was built in eighteen hund
two—And is without exception the be
belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve,

Dec. 14.

20 Pipes very choice Ma Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from
holomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch &

December 21.

N B This Wine has lain a considera
ninth West Indies.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moo
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportat

ALSO,

30 bbls and 5 hhds New R
For Sale, by

John G.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given
to the Stockholders of the Bank of Al

THAT a dividend of four per the capital stock of said Bank, fo year, ending this day, is declared, a ready to be paid to them or their repre on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Di

Gurdin Chapin,

January 6.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to of age—*Apply to the* PRINTE

November 12.